FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Editorial, Commentaries Preview Geneva Talks AA 1
PRAVDA Editorial [4 Jan] AA 1
Falin Commentary [IZVESTIYA 4 Jan] AA 3
U.S. Policymakers Differ [Kozyakov] AA 5
'Star Wars' Danger Emphasized AA 5
[Kornilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]
Solton on Space Weapons AA 6
NEW TIMES Article Cited [Zagladin] AA 7
TASS Cites MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN on CSCE AA 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Academician Views U.S. Domestic, Foreign Policy A 1
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 30 Dec]
Soviet Academician Interviewed on U.S.-USSR Ties A 5
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Jan]
Beloshapko Comments on U.S. 'State Terrorism' A 7

CHINA

Arkhipov Receives Outgoing PRC Ambassador B 1
China Regrets U.S., UK Withdrawal From UNESCO B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Moscow Commentary, Report on Nakasone-Reagan Talks C 1
Military, Economic Topics Discussed C 1
[Tsvetov]
Prospects for Geneva Talks C 1
Pentagon Expands Japan-Hawaii Cable Project C 2
[IZVESTIYA 24 Dec]
Moscow on Prospects for Ties With Japan in 1985 C 3
[Georgiyev]
IZVESTIYA Reports USSR-DPRK Medical Contacts C 4
[22 Dec]

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Warns of 'Resolute Action' Against Pakistan D 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Interviews Afghan Army Official D 1
[25 Dec]
EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Views Trade With DRA D 3
[No 51]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports on Combat Duty in DRA D 5
[15 Dec]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Talyzin, Others Sign Condolences for Chan Si E 1
Soviet-Vietnamese Cooperation in 1984 Reviewed E 1
SRV Offers PRC Temporary New Year Truce E 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Moscow Interviews ANC Official on 1984 Gains J 1
USSR Weekly Hits Motives for U.S. Aid to Ethiopia J 2
[ZA RUBEZHOM No 51]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ryabov Calls on Cuban Navy Chief During Visit K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Dec]
Cuban CP Congress Set for December 1985 K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Adopts Decision on Geneva Talks Stand R 1
[PRAVDA 4 Jan]
CPSU Resolution on 1905 Revolution Anniversary R 3
[PRAVDA 3 Jan]
Foreign Leaders Eulogize Ustinov in Messages R 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Dec]
Chernenko, Others Sign Physicist Kikoin Obituary R 7
[PRAVDA 30 Dec]
Chernenko Asked To Accept Kuybyshev Nomination R 8
Training Courses for Publishing Officials End R 8
[PRAVDA 23 Dec]
Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Presidium Session R 9
[IZVESTIYA 28 Dec]
Kharchev Appointed Religious Affairs Council Head R 9
Procuracy, MVD Officials Decorated for Excellence R 10
[IZVESTIYA 15 Dec]
Briefs: 2d Edition of WW II Book R 10

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Jan-Nov Industrial Production Figures Reviewed S 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 20 Dec]
CSA Notes Metal, Transport Plan Fulfillment S 3
Briefs: Omsk Joins Economic Experiment S 3

EDITORIAL, COMMENTARIES PREVIEW GENEVA TALKS

PRAVDA Editorial

PM031927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The Soviet people and hundreds of millions of people of goodwill in all corners of the globe have embarked upon the new year, 1985, with thoughts of peace and with the determination to put an end to the specter of nuclear war.

The maintenance of peace is today a task whose significance is relevant to all mankind. The peoples are following with alarm the dangerous policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States, which are gambling on the further acceleration of the arms race. This race unleashed by them on land, at sea, and in the air now threatens to extend itself into space also.

A natural question: Can this threat be averted? The answer to this depends greatly on the reelected U.S. Administration, on whether or not it will carry out its peace-loving promises, which were profuse prior to the elections.

As for the Soviet Union, it is not up to us: Now, as before, we advocate the halting of the arms race and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. For precisely this reason, Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared, the Soviet Union proposed to President Reagan that "the USSR and the United States begin talks on the entire range of interrelated issues concerning the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear means. In all these directions the USSR is prepared to seek the most radical solutions that would make headway toward the complete prohibition and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons."

Historical experience teaches us that it is necessary to fight against war before it starts. This is precisely how the USSR and the other socialist countries are acting.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are persistently following a Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course. Aware of its responsibility to mankind, the USSR has declared its unilateral renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. The proposal on general and complete disarmament combined with general and complete monitoring [kontrol] belongs to our country.

The solution of the space weapons issue is now acquiring paramount significance because if no reliable barrier to the militarization of space is erected, then a monstrous new arms race spiral is inevitable, and the danger of thermonuclear war will increase enormously.

Space must be the arena of fruitful cooperation, not of military confrontation. This is how the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries pose the question. This is how it is posed by all who cherish the interests of peace. The voting at the recently ended 39th UN General Assembly session on a resolution calling for space to be excluded from the arms race sphere was an impressive demonstration of the desire on the part of the world's peace-loving forces to prevent the militarization of space. Some 150 states voted in favor of this document which reflects the essence of the Soviet proposal submitted for consideration by the United Nations; only the United States abstained.

The USSR's businesslike, specific proposals constitute a realistic program for delivering the European peoples and all mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

Not armament or "rearmament" but honest, businesslike negotiations and agreements based on the principle of equality and identical security -- such is the only real path to peace.

In Washington right now it is possible to hear many declarations of a readiness for negotiations and even of "flexibility." One would like to hope that these words will be backed up by real actions. Those circles over the ocean that stubbornly follow the fallacious path that has repeatedly led to the failure of their policy conducted "from a postion of strength," their policy of blackmail and pressure, must finally acknowledge its bankruptcy.

Now that we are on the threshold of the meeting in Geneva between senior [otvetstvennyy] representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, the peace-loving peoples rightly expect that the American side will, at this meeting, occupy a constructive, realistic postion and join with the Soviet Union in the quest for effective accords.

The Soviet Union sees clearly what exceptional significance for the fate of general peace the correction [vypravleniye] of Soviet-American relations has. We, for our part, have sufficient goodwill and desire to cooperate on an honest, equitable basis. It is up to the American side.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have pursued and will continue to pursue an active foreign policy directed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war and ending the arms race. Such a policy meets the fundamental interests not only of the Soviet people but of all peoples of the world. Therefore, it is actively supported by vast masses of people in all countries and on all continents. Our country will never deviate from this policy.

In following the paths leading to the halting of the arms race and the prohibition and ultimate complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the USSR is ready for the most radical solutions. We are prepared to cooperate honestly and constructively in this noble pursuit with states that are actively striving for peace, with all those who are honestly interested in the development of world affairs along the path of strengthening security, maintaining detente, and achieving trust.

The misanthropic policy of the imperialist camp's "hawks" is opposed by the peoples' strengthening will to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The activity of the forces filled with the determination to uphold general peace is increasing over the world. On all continents and in all countries, the United States included, one can hear more and more voices from realistically minded statesmen and politicians, public organizations and movements, scientists, and doctors urging a halt to the slide toward the irremediable.

To multiply our efforts in the struggle to avert the militarization of space and deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe -- such is the most powerful, the most urgent demand of our time.

History has entrusted socialism with a crucial and noble mission: to be in the vanguard of the struggle to resolve the paramount task -- to cool the heat of the arms race and avert a new world war. The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community have never spared nor do they spare now their efforts to accomplish this great mission.

Faithful to the Leninist policy of peace, the land of the soviets is firmly and consistently upholding the security and freedom of the peoples and is doing and will do everything incumbent on it to secure man's most primary right -- the right to life.

Falin Commentary

PM031645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Oberver's Opinion": "Before Geneva"]

[Text] There has perhaps not been a single New Year speech, interview, or address of any authority in which politicians of the most diverse countries have not highlighted as a positive and promising event the agreement reached last November, at the USSR's initiative, between the Soviet and U.S. sides to embark on new talks to elaborate mutually acceptable accords on the entire package of questions concerning the nonmilitarization of space and on nuclear armaments. It is not hard to note that the hopes voiced on the occasion of the New Year for a reduction of tension, the improvement of relations between West and East, and the revival of the process of arms limitation and reduction were directly linked with the forthcoming 7-8 January 1985 meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, which is to work out a joint understanding of the new talks' subject matter and aims.

Of itself this already says a lot. The peoples are sick of the arms race. Every sane person understands that all the world's misfortunes stem from attempts to compensate for the lack of justice with a surfeit of weapons and to compensate for the shortage of equality -- real, not seeming equality -- with the overproduction of violence. The peoples are alarmed at the fact that the states' military rivalry is extending to space. And, unless limits are set to the madness, what the wise Leonid Leonov wrote of in August 1942, addressing "an unknown American friend," may become reality: "Civilizations die like people. There is no limit to the abyss. Remember, even the stars go out."

It is hard to believe that human genius, which has prepared every condition to kindle on the earth starlight that could provide food, water, and shelter for each of the earth's inhabitants, is now poised to extinguish the stars in the firmament. But unfortunately these are no longer mere fantasies. "Star wars" has been proclaimed as U.S. state policy and the preparation of the means for waging such wars has been proclaimed the most important military program for the next 20-25 years. Words ascribing some kind of "humane" principles and properties to these space ventures, and promising that by putting weapons into space the use of weapons on earth will allegedly be rendered "impossible," these words alter nothing.

The gist of these calculations is betrayed by different words and different admissions: "Whoever controls space controls the earth." Well, if superiority in the remote reaches of space is not achieved and if, as the majority of serious scientists predict, technology will cancel out their militarist ambitions, then, the supporters of space armaments argue, they will still get something out of it. The treaties and agreements still in operation and that are to some degree curbing the states' military activeness will be derailed. It is not armed conflicts on earth but new arms control talks that will become impossible. And in addition "the Russians will be drawn into a devastating rivalry" with whose aid the United States will "totally ruin them" after which, THE WASHINGTON POST has noted, they will, according to Reagan's pet theory, find themselves "on the ash heap of history."

We know that the present U.S. Administration has been long and persistently engaged with the theme of how to set up a system on earth ensuring that nothing prevents "America" from prospering while all its "enemies" and "rivals" disappear. But life differs from a dream in that it lasts longer. It has gone on longer than Reagan's first term and to all appearances will not stop now. Some signs seem to give evidence that factors which just recently seemed more convenient for him simply to ignore are now within the President's purview. However, I would not hasten to draw conclusions from this fact alone, because noticing is far from being the same as understanding. Just as agreeing to talks is not the same as conducting businesslike talks.

At the talks on medium-range nuclear armaments in Geneva, the United States sat there pretending to be conducting talks for exactly as long as was necessary according to the schedule for shipping its first-strike weapons into Western Europe. That means that if its decision to place weapons in space is final, it is no use expecting a fast pace from the Americans at the talks, if they are ever fated to start at all. Let me remind you that the U.S. space program is planned for 20-25 years.

In a number of his recent public statements, R. Reagan has warned against "excessive hopes" in connection with the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz. What did he have in mind? The complexity of the subject matter? That was already obvious to everyone. A joint understanding of the subject and the objectives -- after many years of sharp accusations and polemics -- is achieved through the utmost efforts and requires a substantial dose of goodwill. This involves not only verbal politeness, tact, and the ability and desire to listen to your partner, but also the readiness to avoid creating, through one's own actions, additional obstacles on the path to the agreements that are to be reached, and to avoid making that path even thornier. Here, even before the foreign ministers' meeting, a difference of approach is coming to light -- a very substantial difference.

The Soviet Union is wholeheartedly in favor of regarding arms control, the line of limiting and curtailing the military efforts of all states, first and foremost the nuclear states, and not spreading the military rivalry to space and to new regions on land and at sea, as the most important task for all mankind. The USSR is in favor of creating reliable safeguards against the use of nuclear weapons, and is convinced that you do not need space umbrellas for this. What you need are efforts on earth, on earth above all. The Soviet Union, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, is ready for the most radical solutions that would make it possible to advance along the paths leading to the ending of the arms race and the banning and, ultimately, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The USSR is going to the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting with the firm resolve to achieve substantial progress in the cause of lessening the danger of war.

Reports from the United States offer food for thought about what Washington is preparing, and for what purpose. According to these reports, the Americans are planning to cast doubt on the principle of a comprehensive approach. Furthermore they intend to reject a moratorium "on research, testing, and deployment of arms systems" in both the offensive and defensive spheres, including plans for "star wars" preparations, "until some kind of agreement is concluded in the course of the talks." That is, the talks and the arms race must be pursued, so to speak, in parallel, and the talks would be subordinate to the course of the attainment of military superiority -- American superiority, it goes without saying.

Soon we will know how accurate these reports are, and how influential is one of the creators of the U.S. position at disarmament talks, R. Perle, who has just declared: "I do not agree that we and the Russians can settle our differences, reduce them to a framework of treaty limitations, conclude agreements and treaties, and then rely on their being observed." The usual official White House observations may be taken into account -- that U.S. policy is determined by the President, and the advisers, Perle included, only advise. May the disappointments of recent years, when R. Reagan's high style was translated into prose by people who made it their main task to prevent agreements in the arms control sphere, not extinguish hopes that people in Washington will look at the realities with their eyes open and will consider the fact that it is not in the interests of the United States itself to go against the aspirations of the peoples and of all mankind.

U.S. Policymakers Differ

LD040055 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] According to press reports from Washington there are serious differences among the American policy makers on arms control talks with the Soviet Union. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the reports in his weekly comment:

There can be no doubt that the vast majority of Americans are in favor of new arms control agreements. There is no reasonable alternative to Soviet-American understandings in this field. That is why the approaching meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and Secretary of State George Shultz in Geneva is welcomed by the public in the United States and all over the world. The meeting will be devoted to new Soviet-American negotiations on a complex of issues, including the nonmilitarization of space and the reductions of nuclear armaments. And both the public and the governments throughout the world regard it as a new hope for peace.

Unfortunately this cannot be said about some influential politicians and groups in the United States which are closely connected with the military-industrial complex. Their hopes are different. Such organizations as the Heritage Foundation, the Present Danger, and others come out against any mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union on curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing nuclear war. They hope for growing international tensions, an ever increasing military budget and new profitable contracts related to the MX, Trident, and star wars programs. No wonder that, according to press reports, there are serious differences inside the U.S. Administration on how to conduct arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

As is known, many high-ranking officials in Washington belong to the Present Danger and similar organizations, which are doing their utmost to undermine any Soviet-American understanding. NEWSDAY asked the question on Tuesday: Who is the host of the situation in Washington today, pragmatics or opponents of arms control? Here is just one example showing that some of the officials of the present United States Administration are categorically against seeking any mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union. THE WASHINGTON POST reported on Wednesday on the activity of Richard Perle, who is an assistant to the secretary of defense. He has been exerting great influence on working out the United States policy with regard to the Soviet Union. He condemned to destruction the policy of relaxation of tensions: he is against the observance by the United States SALT II treaty; he does not believe that the United States and the Soviet Union can settle their differences by coming to terms.

The opinion exists that undoubtedly Richard Perle's goal is to prevent an arms control agreement and this point of view, THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, is confirmed by his activity as a whole. Such is the situation in the United States today when the world community puts its hopes on new Soviet-American talks on the whole complex of issues related to the prevention of the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear weapons.

'Star Wars' Danger Emphasized

LD032339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2240 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- Without stopping its large-scale programs for accelerated buildup of strategic nuclear arms, the United States has commenced the implementation of equally large-scale and long-term programs, aimed at militarizing space.

Spending for these purposes goes up every year, significantly exceeding the rate at which other positions in the military budget increase. Yuriy Kornilov writes about this in the international review of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Work is getting under way to create a 'total' system of antimissile defense with space-based elements. According to the designs of its creators, the system is to guarantee the destruction of the potential enemy's missiles, thus creating an opportunity for launching with impunity the first, 'debilitating' nuclear strike. The initiators of this project, which will cost the taxpayers on the other side of the ocean about a trillion dollars, in fact act in a manner contrary to the Soviet-American treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems, leading to undermining this treaty.

The United States' course has also been given an appropriate "propaganda backup," emphasizes the observer. Trying to justify its aggressive ambitions, it is alleged in Washington that the large-scale American plans for space militarization are of 'an exclusively defensive nature' and that the "space umbrella" is needed by the United States almost as a 'guarantee of survival' in face of the mythical 'Soviet threat.'

Attempting, despite the facts, to portray its militarist preparations as 'concern for defense,' official Washington, followed by the servile bourgeois press, are also pushing another thesis: There is no reason, they say, why anyone should be concerned about the arms race extending into space, since all the work in this sphere in the United States is of a 'strictly preliminary,' 'research,' and almost 'scientific' nature. But this too is a lie, and an ill-intentioned lie!

It goes without saying that the calculations of certain U.S. circles to lay through space a path towards nuclear superiority are calculations built on illusions. History is witness to the fact that all of Washington's attempts to reach military dominance over the USSR have inevitably failed.

In connection with the forthcoming Geneva meeting between A.A. Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, and G. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, during which there will be discussion of a complex of issues concerning nuclear and space armaments, the observer stresses: Our side is ready for the most radical solutions that would make it possible to move forward toward ending the material preparation for war. Not permitting a race in space armaments specifically is of key importance in this. If such a race were to get started, it will not only be dangerous in itself, but would encourage militarist preparations in other directions.

Solton on Space Weapons

LD031516 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] Officials of the American Administration have made a series of statements concerning the importance of the establishment of a strategic defense system of the United States. What does really stand behind that program? Yuriy Solton elaborates:

The word "defense" is really superfluous, since there isn't and there can't be any reliable protection from nuclear weapons. This is the opinion of prestigious scientists, including American. What is the purpose then of the program announced by President Reagan in March of 1983 and being backed so ardently in Washington today? According to American researcher (Carys), the author of numerous studies in the field of military and space programs, were it not for the United States' plans to strike first and launch a nuclear war, it would be senseless for America to set up an antisatellite force.

As if confirming that conclusion, American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared recently that along with the preparation for star wars the United States would be modernizing and reinforcing its offensive weapon systems.

So what we deal with is the preparation for war with the use of space arms, both in the capacity of the so-called antimissile umbrella which is expected to protect the United States from a retaliatory blow and also of weapons that will attack targets on the earth. It's hardly surprising that American programs for militarization of space arouse concern and strong denunciation all over the world. Experts, scientists and politicians in various countries rightfully believe that in the event of the realization of these programs everything that has been achieved so far in the area of arms reduction will be cancelled and the threats of nuclear war will sharply intensify as a result.

At the latest session of the United Nations General Assembly, delegations of 150 countries voted for a Soviet Union-sponsored resolution urging to prevent the militarization of space. The United States alone gave no support to that resolution. The program of star wars arouses open displeasure even in the government circles of NATO countries. Among American NATO allies who spoke in one form or another against that program there was the French President Francois Mitterrand, the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and leaders of some other countries.

Political observers also draw attention to the time when official Washington decided to launch its campaign in support of military and space programs. It's being carried out just shortly before the opening of a meeting between the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the American State Secretary George Shultz. Examined during that meeting will be the nature and aims of the new talks with the United States proposed by the Soviet Union over the entire range of mutually interrelated questions concerning nonmilitarization of space and reduction of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium range.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH feels, for example, that the Washington administration intends to use the star wars program as an instrument of pressure on the Soviet Union. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST calls the star wars program a grenade that the American delegation is equipped with.

The future will show how justified all these observations are, but as far as the Soviet Union is concerned it always campaigned and will continue to campaign for barring any weapons from outer space.

NEW TIMES Article cited

LD292134 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 29 TASS -- There are 1,500 foreign military structures and bases around the Soviet Union, located mainly near its frontiers, it is said in Vadim Zagladin's article in the new year issue of the weekly NEW TIMES. In these conditions the Soviet Union cannot but take care of its security. And it is doing so within the limits of the necessary defense. Restraint in military efforts -- such is the invariable line of the USSR. But they in the West have not appraised that restraint, taking it for a "manifestation of weakness". In the West they even more swelled the level of military allocations, deciding that the USSR will not be up to dimensions and the pace of the arms race, being imposed upon it. But the Soviet Union will yield to nobody and will not allow military superiority over it. The arms race cannot be won, it can only be lost. And the whole of the international community will be the losers.

The aim should be not to win the arms race, and the more so war, in which there can be no winner, but security for all. For such a gain there is no need of "militaristic trumps" that adherents to negotiations "from the position of strength" seek. For that it is necessary to have good will, the readiness for limitation and reduction of armaments. And above all the programme of disarmament. The Soviet Union has such a programme, a radical programme of full and universal disarmament, which does not rule out adoption of partial steps towards a safer world.

The stern realities of the nuclear age demand that East and West should meet each other in the key questions of war and peace, the article stresses. The success of new negotiations can be ensured only by the firm observance of the principle of equality and undiminished security, renunciation of attempts to bargain for some unilateral advantages, attempts to use debates as a screen for militaristic preparations.

TASS CITES MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN ON CSCE

LD021640 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- The tenth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe falls due in 1985, it is said in an article entitled "The Consolidation of European Security Is the Condition for Universal Peace." The article is published in the first issue of the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal for this year. None other collective action since the joint allied decisions taken at the end of the Second World War evoked such great aspirations and hopes of European peoples and other peoples. The conference has consolidated on a collective basis the political result of the Second World War and the post-war development, set the beginning to the new stage of relaxation of tension.

It has become an important step on the road of the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and establishment of relations of equal cooperation among states with different social systems. The very convocation of the conference confirmed the futility of the policy "from the positions of strength" and the cold war, opened new opportunities for the solution of the main task of our time, the consolidation of peace and security not only of European peoples but also of the whole world, the article says. The present attempts of the most aggressive forces of imperialism to bring to nought the results of the European conference cannot belittle its significance. Quite the contrary, they bring to light the irreversible character of a number of tangible achievements of this period.

Soon after the European Conference, the forces prevailed in the political leadership of the USA and a number of countries, its allies in NATO, that have been trying from the outset to discredit the process started in Helsinki, to distort and emasculate its true contents. The United States regards the consolidation of European security by collective efforts as a direct threat to the United States leading role in the Atlantic bloc, an obstacle to its hegemonistic aspirations. From groundless assertions that the only way to consolidate peace is to build up military might, the U.S. ruling circles passed on to asserting the thesis according to which it is only the United States' undoubted military superiority over all other states that can serve as a condition for safeguarding peace.

Speculating on the thesis of the "Soviet military threat," U.S. political leaders started pushing Atlantic partners to a dangerous road of military rivalry with the USSR and its allies in Europe.

It is precisely in Europe that the two opposing socio-political systems come into contact, therefore Europe is the main zone of military confrontation of the two biggest military-political alliances, and the struggle for the consolidation of European security remains a most important condition for ensuring universal peace, the article says.

Meanwhile, it is precisely in Europe that the new beginnings of international relations rejecting the principle of ensurance of security only be means of force and deterrence by force have been established in the course of 40 years that have passed since the routing of fascism. It is in Europe that the conference on security and cooperation was held. Its results meet the deepest aspirations and strivings of peoples. Therefore, despite the complexity of the present international situation stemming from the actions of certain circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union is convinced that peace in Europe and the whole world can be upheld.

It was pointed out at a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Berlin in December 1984 that as a result of the continued deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European countries the situation in Europe aggravated further which causes a growing concern of all peoples. In the present conditions the vital interests of all European peoples demand that efforts be exerted toward putting an end to the stockpiling of new nuclear weapon systems on the European Continent, to their radical reduction till Europe is rid of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Treaty member states continue adhering to the continuation and deepening of the European process of detente, consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe on the basis determined by the Helsinki Final Act, the article says.

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS U.S. DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

AU031120 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview given in Budapest by Andrey Kokoshin, deputy head of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to Gyorgy Jozsef Farkas: "The Second 4 Years" -- date not given; first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] Andrey Kokoshin is 39 years old, graduated in 1969 from the Bauman Technological Institute in Moscow, and has been working ever since at the United States of America and Canada Institute; last year he was nominated as one of the deputies of the director, Academician Georgiy Arbatov. At the same time, he is the deputy chairman of the committee of Soviet scientists struggling against the nuclear danger and for peace. The United States of America and Canada Institute was created in 1968 and its employees are engaged in studying the American economy, social structure and processes, political life, military policy, public opinion, and ideology, as well as basic research.

[Kokoshin] Our fundamental goal is to become better acquainted with and better understand the operational rules of the capitalist world's leading power, and its role in economic processes and international politics; this is a natrual requirement of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. We also endeavor to predict the future. However, I stress that this is being done on a scientific basis and should not be misunderstood as fortune telling from tea leaves. Many phenomena of social life can be predicted with difficulty or not at all. It is the task of the scientist to choose those elements on which he can safely rely in the course of preparing predictions. That is why we attentively follow mainly the long-term processes and endeavor to predict their further development.

The President's Power and the Power's President

[Farkas] What did you predict when Reagan was elected President for the first time, and how much of this has come true?

[Kokoshin] Our staff of experts started first from the premise of what the forces and processes that put Ronald Reagan into the presidential chair were. To do this, we not only had to analyze the events of that time, but we also had to look back 10 or 15 years years, and even further; we had to carry out the comparative analysis of processes that started decades ago. Comparing these with the trends of the seventies, we drew conclusions that differed from the opinions of U.S. researchers. Many of them said: With Reagan the same will happen as with his predecesors; within 1 and 1/2 years he will learn the duties of the President, among them foreign policy, and then he will "shift toward the center." Contrary to this, taking into consideration the coalition of forces on which Reagan is relying, we thought: The possibility that the given administration, at least within such a short time, will slip toward the "poltical center" is very slight. However, for this conclusion, we had to analyze and process a large number of different factors in their dynamics.

We also have arguments with the experts on the other side of the ocean concerning the question of why all those scandals and failures, which others in a similar position would not be able to get rid of easily, roll off Reagan's back, with Reagan therefore often being called "the teflon President." U.S. observers explain this with Reagan's personality, and with his indisputable talent in the way he acts in front of the public and on television. Indeed, the bourgeois press "forgives" him for mistakes for which it would have torn Carter, for instance, apart. There is no doubt that Reagan acts his role very well, but I consider this, in the final analysis, a surface phenomenon. In my opinion, the tendencies characteristic of the long-term development of the institution of U.S. presidential power are more important.

The requirements of imperialist development, Lenin had already referred to this at the beginning of the century, surely presuppose the strengthening of presidential power. Indeed, although easing at times, this process can be discernible. In Roosevelt's time, for instance, the role of presidential power greatly increased, and in the period following him it more or less stabilized; starting with Johnson, however, one could witness a rather strong decline in the prestige of presidential power, touching bottom with the Watergate affair. The consequences of this scandal, which led to Nixon's forced departure, were also felt by Ford and Carter. In recent years the U.S. ruling class has been trying to restore the level of the role of presidential power. This is precisely why the President must be strong, completely irrespective of who is presently sitting in the Oval Office. The consensus existing within the ruling class is shown by the fact that the bourgeois press, which had earlier gladly attacked Nixon and Carter, thus contributing to their downfall, now briefly airs similar scandals that are uncovered and then hushes them up. Thus the appearance of "democracy" and the inviolability of presidential prestige is maintained.

Different for the Second Time?

[Farkas] In your opinion, will the "second Reagan" differ from the "first Reagan"?

[Kokoshin] I would rather ask whether the second presidential period will bring anything new compared with the first. For this, there is a need to analyze, on a scientific basis again, the state of the U.S. economy, society, and policy in the current situation as well as the international atmosphere present at the start of the second presidential term.

As far as the current situation is concerned, as soon as the election was over, a deterioration could be noticed in the economic situation of the United States. Across the ocean they say that Reagan "has been lucky" with the months of improvement. In reality, however, the situation is that he was helped by cyclicism and the administration's determined efforts to encourage economic prosperity.

Short-term and long-term effects often appear simultaneously in the economy. As far as the latter are concerned, and I say this based on the results of our research, the prosperity phenomena prior to the elections (the high exchange rate of the dollar and a certain decrease in inflation), have strengthened, in the final analysis, the long-term problems of the U.S. economy. It is an old, classic trick of the U.S. political order that an economic improvement must be produced by any means prior to the elections. Compared with many other Washington administrations however, this administration made most intensive use of this system. We can mention here the steep increase in military expenditures. This improved employment and economic growth somewhat. On the whole, however, this increase is the main cause of the huge budget deficit and many other negative economic phenomena. State debts, precisely under Reagan, have exceeded every record. In the meantime problems have accumulated that modern capitalism is simply unable to solve by encouraging private enterprise. One such problem is the contradiction between the infrastructure and modern industry, for instance. Highways built back in Roosevelt's time, old bridges, railways, and many airports, are all deteriorating. Hundreds of billions of dollars are needed in order to solve this problem, and this sum could only be supplied by the federal treasury.

Then, we have the high dollar exchange rate, whose surface consequences are visible -- masses of U.S. tourists in Europe, and so on. This is not the result of increasing economic activity, however, but the result of the fact that, due to the high U.S. interest rate, capital from Western Europe, and even from the developing counries (where it is particularly needed) has wandered in to the U.S. banks.

Thus, a big part of the U.S. budget deficit is covered from import capital. But this cannot go on forever. In economic circles it has already strengthened the opinion that the dollar exhange rate is artificially high, approximately 30 percent more than the actual one, and a more serious change in the world's financial management would be enough to make this exchange rate fall. This would have serious consequences for the U.S. economy and would have a serious effect on the 1986 elections, for instance. In that year, one-third of the Senate will be renewed and in the given period this will affect many senators, especially from among the Republicans, that is, the President's party. In other words: If any failure appears in Reagan's activity, this can reverberate on his party's partisans, and he has to take this into consideration.

Increasing Dangers, Increasing Worries

[Farkas] The military expenditures helped the budget deficit but the production of armaments carries not only economic dangers....

[Kokoshin] Indeed so, and an increasing number of Americans understand that the quantitative and qualitative increase of armaments has not increased their feeling of security. The public opinion polls clearly show this. Great efforts are made to alter this picture that has developed regarding the administration, both among their own citizens and among the citizens of Western Europe.

The Republican Party set itself the goal of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union in 1980. Of course, since then it has become clear for many Americans that this is impossible. Further armament, although the complex interests of the armament industry require this, increases the danger of a nuclear war. This is not desired, not only by ordinary Americans, but also by the different groups of the ruling class who are increasingly worried. Here, they are not listening only to their common sense, their vital instincts, but serious material causes are also involved. One must be aware that the bulk of the U.S. military industry is concentrated in California and Texas. With the help of the Reagan administation these areas are siphoning off huge resources from other areas. Some $180 billion are wandering over to the southwest from the northeastern and central western states in the course of the current 5-year armament program. Thus, the monopolists of Texas and California are becoming even richer, while the others are increasingly feeling the lack of capital. Expanding the military industry cannot be an all-powerful cure for unemployment. It has been demonstrated that as a result of an investment of a given sum in dollars in the "civilian" industrial branches it is possible to employ 5-6 times more people than in the super automatized military industry unit costing the same amount. Unemployment continues to be the most severe problem of the United States. The proportion of the unemployed in the traditionally industrial area of the Great Lakes is approaching 20 percent; this is well above the national average, and it is incomparably higher than in the southwest.

[Farkas] I have left the question that is perhaps of greatest interest to the world until the end: Under the circumstances mentioned above, what can we expect from U.S. foreign policy in the coming years?

[Kokoshin] In order to answer this question, it is necessary to review the power relation between the positive and negative phenomena affecting the U.S. Administration. I would remind you of what a serious movement has been and still is struggling to freeze nuclear armaments. Its effect can be felt in the attitude of many representatives, senators, and political personalities; it is due to the movement that there has been a considerable strengthening of opposition to Reagan's foreign and military policy in Congress. An increasing number of people in U.S. political circles understand: The continuation of the current Reagan military policy can lead the world, including the United States, to a nuclear catastrophe. The forces that prefer an easing of international tension are today more active in America than they were 4 years ago.

American Challenge, Soviet Reply

The constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, one after another, have not remained without an effect, either, on U.S. public opinion. I was also able to measure through my own American connections the interest created by our initiatives; for instance, to block the spreading of the arms race into space. The replies of our party's general secretary, Comrade Chernenko, to the letters of U.S. scientists, and his various interviews and declarations, are widely known and helped the U.S. masses to better understand world issues and the relations between our countries.

Most recently, a Moscow-San Francisco direct link TV program provided the possibility for the doctors of the two countries to express their positions and voice their worries. I can declare that the peace movement of the doctors and scientists plays an outstanding role in shaping U.S. public opinion. The administration in Washington, especially in the period following its attaining power, tried to suggest that a nuclear war can be fought and even won. Well, the doctors, based on their own knowledge and experiences, are now repeating what the Soviet leadership has always declared; namely, that there can be no winners in a nuclear war.

We, on our part, contrary to the U.S. analysis of the international situation, have encouraged both through our proposals and our deeds the safeguarding of mutual interests and equally safe international conditions. But when this had no effect, the Soviet Union made sure with deeds that the other side could not alter the balance of power to its advantage. Our countermeausres are well-known and it is important that their range of influence spread to the U.S. area, too. This has had an immediate, sobering effect on Washington, and the same can be said about the successful testing of Soviet counterparts of new types of arms developed by Washington. It has been proven once again that the U.S. cannot achieve lasting superiority and that the Soviet scientific, technological, and economic potential enables an adequate reply to the challenge. This is recognized by every reasonable politician in the United States and Western Europe, too. And, although on the Western side of our old continent we can experience in many countries the strengthening of right-wing, militarist, and revanchist tendencies, the experienced, reasonable bourgeois politicians are aware of the dangers of the U.S. policy that is threatening Europe above all.

They are also aware that Washington strives to stay as far away as possible from the destruction of a possible war, and, at the same time, it strives to use Western Europe as a hostage for its own nuclear war plans. It is possible to note a considerable difference between the United States' and Western Europe's evaluation of the space armament. In this issue, the U.S. Administration has been definitely left alone. Although many Western European governments are also influenced in this issue by their fear of their own military capability being lessened, the public opinion of the countries in question takes a clear-cut position against the U.S. plans of "star wars", led by their own vital interests.

These are undoubtedly positive, hopeful tendencies that the Reagan administration in its second term cannot ignore. On the other hand, however, and we cannot forget this, just as in the last 4 years, the extreme right and extreme conservative forces in the United States, which exercise a determinig influence on the activity of the administration, will step up their unparalleled activity this time, too. The men of these circles are present at all the levels of the administration; their influence is perceptible in the activity of decisionmaking mechanisms; they will hinder the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, the start of new negotiations and especially their successful conclusion; that is, they can place obstacles in the way of everything that serves, in the long-run, the interests of the peoples and the cause of peace.

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-USSR TIES

AU031210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jan 85 p 6

[Interview given by Prof Aleksandr Yakovlev, "director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences," to "NOVOSTI representative, especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is RABOTNICHESKO DELO introduction]

[Text] A conference of scientists from the socialist countries on the issues of peace and disarmament took place in Moscow recently. On this occasion a NOVOSTI representative met and talked with Prof Aleksandr Yakovlev, director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[NOVOSTI] What political processes in the United States, in your opinion, determine Washington's foreign policy course today?

[Yakovlev] The most obvious tendency is the swing to the right, the intensified anticommunism, and the orientation toward militarism, aggressiveness, and nuclear adventurism, which is becoming more and more evident. This entire arsenal is demonstratively included in the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration.

The last elections in the United States brought the rightist-conservative group, oriented toward overt chauvinism and military force, even closer to the government. If this fact is overlooked, one will not discern the new context in which the problems of war and peace appear as a result of the economic and political development of the United States in the 1970's and 1980's. In other words, in recent years the political change, which penetrates the flesh and blood of the country's general development through the mechanism of the government and management, has been clearly evident. This is especially dangerous also from the viewpoint of internal evolution and from the viewpoint of influencing U.S. foreign policy and its concrete position on international issues.

This process represents a general advance on the entire front by the radically rightist, chauvinistic, antisocialist, and militarist forces.

In the 1980's militarism also became the practice, policy, ideology, and basis of the U.S. strategy of intervention. It penetrated the core of the social structure and state mechanism, and became an obligatory part of them. Such a level and comprehensiveness of militarism in the United States is unprecedented. Its carriers are not only the military-industrial complex and the military leadership. The ruling party, the prevailing intellectual elite and a large part of the "middle class" are affected by it. The rule of the radically rightist forces in the United States strengthened the basis of antisocialism, militarism, and aggression. The consequences are evident: a deepening and a qualitative and quantitative acceleration of the arms race. The victory of the radical rightists coincide with Washington's long-range line of confrontation with the USSR and the entire socialist community, a course aimed at legalizing the instruments of nuclear war and "star wars" as its reincarnation.

[NOVOSTI[Is it possible that during the second mandate of Reagan's presidency U.S. foreign and military policy will remain, as before, aimed at a sharp confrontation with the USSR? In your opinion what factors will influence this course of the United States?

[Yakovlev] This course is determined first of all by the increased role of militarism in U.S. policy, the multitude of military programs, the creating of new systems of weapons, and the modernization of the U.S. military machine, which is based on the entire U.S. economic and scientific-technological potential. It is aimed toward continuing the intensive arms race with the goal of achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Therefore Washington is now developing a strategic concept of direct confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, attempting to exhaust the socialist countries economically by forcing them to increase their military expenditures.

[NOVOSTI] But there is another side that we cannot overlook. Aren't there a number of restraining factors that are delaying the development of militaristic tendencies in U.S. policy?

[Yakovlev] With the exacerbation of U.S. confrontation with the socialist world realistically minded politicians are understanding that the United States will not be able to solve the issue of permanent confrontation with the USSR on the basis of military superiority. First of all the understanding that such a course will inevitably destabilize the political and military situation, something that could threaten the United States' very own interests, can prevail. In addition, the increasing disproportion between expenditures for creating military power, and the limited possibilities of using this power in solving political, let alone economic problems, will create many insoluble problems for Washington. One must take into consideration the gigantic budget deficit, the probability of economic depression, increasing inflation, difficulties in further cutting social programs, and so forth.

All this will undoubtedly exacerbate the contradictions among the U.S. leading circles on the issues of foreign and military policy.

Finally, the further development of the mass antiwar movement in the capitalist world, including the United States, will influence the leading circles.

[NOVOSTI] What can you say about the recent U.S. elections? What is their political significance in relation to the U.S. behavior in the international arena?

[Yakovlev] It was not accidental that during the 1984 election campaign some Republican Party figures introduced the theme of peace and talks with the USSR on strategic arms into their political lexicon.

One can logically ask: What caused this? Has there been a reevaluation of the processes of international relations? Or are those temporary tactical steps of the administration, which of course can be viewed positively from a certain point of view, while simultaneously not forgetting the possibility that they might quickly disappear, as well as their duality and ambivalence?

The rhetorical changes in Washington are, above all, the result of cold calculation. First of all, everybody understood that the nuclear threats, the "crusade," the interference in Lebanon, the aggression against Grenada, and the actions against Nicaragua did not increase Washington's international prestige. Furthermore, they increased the fear of the people in our world. One clearly sees where the danger of war comes from. Difficulties emerged in relations among the allies, who are afraid of the militant rhetoric of Washington's politicians. In other words, there are no successes in the administration's foreign policy record.

Second, Washington thinks that it has already achieved a status which allows it to speak from a position of strength. It has intensified its military programs to a level which allows it to dictate conditions to a certain degree.

Third, Ronald Reagan began the theme of peace and talks with the pragmatic goal of winning over that part of the voters, who obviously were afraid of his militant nuclear course. Now they are expecting certain concrete actions from the President. This expection, however, for the time being unfortunately has a passive and observant character, nothing more.

However, Washington's rhetorical experiments do not change the main essence of the political process -- the use of the government's levers by the "neoconservatives" for their own interests. In practice the strategic line of the radical rightists has not changed. It obtained a new justification and stimuli and will apparently become even more purposeful.

We shall see, however, that Washington will not be able not to feel the pressure of all the aforementioned circumstances. Subsequently, they will not be able to conduct as openly as before the course of direct pressure against peace and socialism, aggressiveness against the national liberation movement, and preparation for a nuclear war, whatever name they give to it -- "limited," "continuous," or "global."

There are objective factors that do not depend on the willingness of the President and those who are behind him. These factors limit Washington's possibilities. Sooner or later they will compel it to return to the track of sober foreign policy, which takes into consideration the historical transformations that have taken place in recent decades throughout the world.

BELOSHAPKO COMMENTS ON U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD040547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 4 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] The American television company NBC has reported that two atomic submarines are currently being built for the Pentagon. They are not ordinary submarines: Each will have on board not missiles with nuclear warheads but a hundred commandos from the so-called antiterrorism detachments who are already undergoing training in North Carolina. The thugs have been selected from the Delta forces of sad repute, the ones who carried out the armed invasion of Iran in 1980 that ended so ingloriously. They used helicopters on that occasion. Now atomic submarines are being created. With what purpose? They in Washington say it is to combat terrorism on a world-wide scale.

Under this pretext the Reagan administration earlier gave itself the right to arbitrarily carry out military warning actions against countries that, in the U.S. view, are involved in terrorist activity. It is well known that the White House accuses nearly all states that have embarked upon the path of progressive change and that implement a policy independent of Washington's in the international arena of being involved in terrorism. It is against them that the Pentagon intends to use the new submarines carrying chastizers, just like the other facilities and methods at its disposal for interfering in the affairs of sovereign states. Thus, if we are to talk about terrorism, then no one uses terrorism like the United States does as one of its main foreign policy elements.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

LD032056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jan 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers today received the PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzeng, in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

CHINA REGRETS U.S., UK WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing January 3 TASS -- The Chinese Government regrets the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO, says a statement by a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China the text of which has been carried by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO. The Chinese Government will continue to support UNESCO in the accomplishment of its tasks and also to give support to all the proposals and actions aimed at improving the work of that international organization.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also stressed that the Chinese Government took a similar stand on Britain's announcement of its intention to leave UNESCO.

MOSCOW COMMENTARY, REPORT ON NAKASONE-REAGAN TALKS

Military, Economic Topics Discussed

LD031859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Talks have been held in Los Angeles between Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, and U.S. President Reagan. Here with the latest news commentary is political observer Valdimir Tsvetov:

[Tsvetov] In the rather extensive agenda of the talks, the question that has attracted most attention has been that of the U.S. plans to develop and deploy a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements. Nakasone was the last of the closest allies of the United States with whom Reagan has discussed his "star wars" concept on the eve of the Soviet-American meeting that is to take place in Geneva on 7 and 8 January. As listeners know, the British and West German leaders have been pretty skeptical about the U.S. plans to begin an arms race in space. What would be the attitude of Yasu, as Reagan familiarly calls the Japanese prime minister to underline that they are on friendly terms?

The journalists in Los Angeles to report the talks had been hazarding various guesses. As behooves a friend who is willing to make his country available to the United States as an unsinkable aircraft carrier and build up his military budget at twice the rate at which military expenditure is increasing in the NATO countries, Nakasone supported, in principle, Reagan's program for militarizing space. Yet, the danger that an arms race in space poses to peace and to the fate of mankind is so obvious that even this friend of America could not refrain from voicing reservations. Nakasone said that his support of the Reagan program does not extend beyond the limits imposed on Japan by its antimilitary constitution.

Another very important point on the agenda of the talks was Japan's credit balance in trade with the United States, which in 1984 amounted to the fantastic sum of $35 billion. On his planes from Tokyo to Los Angeles, Nakasone was reading a thriller by Alfred Hitchcock: Possibly the Japanese prime minister thought that after such a novel American passions over Japanese imports into the United States would seem no more frightening than a children's fairytale. It did not work. Reagan himself was mild when discussing American-Japanese commercial and economic relations exclaiming, how can I get tough with such a good friend? The role of arm-twister was played by other Americans taking part in the talks. The upshot was that Nakasone agreed to a further expansion of the Japanese market for American goods, even though this will be damaging both to the Japanese economy and to the interests of the consumers.

Nakasone and Reagan say their talks were a great success, but what the progressive Japanese press has had to say about the results is that they are dangerous for Japan and dangerous to the cause of peace.

Prospects for Geneva Talks

OW040421 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] The New Year's Los Angeles talks between Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and U.S. President Reagan have ended.

In this connection, Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Vykhukhalev files the following report:

Placed on agenda at the Japan-U.S. summit talks were a number of unresolved issues pertaining to trade and economic relations. However, the meeting drew the attention of observers and commentators, because it signified the final stage in a series of consultations held by the United States with its closest allies with respect to the forthcoming Geneva talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, scheduled for 7-8 January.

From that viewpoint, what result did the Los Angeles meeting produce? According to Japanese press reports, Prime Minister Nakasone and President Reagan reached agreement on keeping in close contact and maintaining a united position among the Western nations regarding the forthcoming arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Specifically, it was important for the U.S. side to obtain Japan's support for the recently announced so-called strategic defense initiative, a plan to develop and deploy a large-scale antimissile defense system, including space-deployed weapons. Giving wide publicity to this concept as a long-awaited means of defense against nuclear weapons, the United States goes so far as to say that the plan would render the existence of nuclear weapons itself meaningless.

In doing so, the Unites States keeps silent about the fact that the implementation of the space war plans not only opens a dangerous path to the militarization of outer space, but is also aimed at securing strategic superiority for the United States over the Soviet Union. However, securing strategic superiority would further increase the fascination of the first strike.

The first thing to be noted in the results of the Los Angeles talks perhaps, is that, unlike the U.S. allies in West Europe, Prime Minister Nakasone endorsed, in principle, the United States' dangerous strategic defense initiative. Indeed, the endorsement was not given unconditionally. Prime Minister Nakasone told a press conference that Japan needs time to study the strategic defense initiative and will examine the U.S. proposal within the framework of its war-renouncing constitution. Nakasone's remark shows that even the close ally of the United States harbors some suspicions about the space war concept.

However, the fact that the Japanese side expressed its principled support for the U.S. strategic line at the Los Angeles talks shows that statements by the leaders of the two countries regarding arms reductions and control are not in accord with the realistic aspirations for promptly freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear war.

PENTAGON EXPANDS JAPAN-HAWAII CABLE PROJECT

PM021053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "Japan-United States: The Pentagon's Appetite Is Increasing"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The Pentagon has imposed its will on Japanese and U.S. civilian companies working on a plan for laying an underwater cable between Japan and Hawaii. After long and persistent demands and threats, the U.S. military has secured the companies' agreement to the laying of a special cable toward Guam. It is common knowledge that one of America's most important military bases is located on Guam.

The laying of this form of cable will increase the already astronomical cost of the project by 20-30 percent, and its use by the Pentagon, as the newspaper AKAHATA writes, will be another link in the implementation of America's global nuclear strategy in the Pacific region.

Statements by U.S. generals also provide evidence of this: The transoceanic cable, which will be built using the latest achievements of science and technology, will enable the military base on Guam to have an "absolutely reliable" link, from the military viewpoint, with the American mainland.

Progressive public organizations in Japan have criticized the conciliatory position adopted by certain Japanese business circles toward the Pentagon's plans.

MOSCOW ON PROSPECTS FOR TIES WITH JAPAN IN 1985

OW031411 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Ilya Georgiyev commentary]

[Excerpts] At long last, the new year of 1985 has begun. Both Soviet and Japanese peoples greet the new year with a hope for a more favorable future in the relations between the two countries. Are there truly any grounds for this hope? Yes, there are.

Contacts and exchanges between the two countries resumed during the last 2 or 3 months of 1984. Soviet Chairman Tikhonov held talks with Prime Minister Nakasone in New Delhi. A large Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee's Politburo, paid a visit to Japan. Noted political figures, national affairs activists, and business leaders of Japan visited the Soviet Union. The Fourth USSR-Japan Roundtable Conference was held and the Ninth USSR-Japan Joint Economic Committee held its meeting for the first time in 5 years. In view of all this, we can say with confidence that Soviet-Japanese relations have resumed.

Frankly speaking, however, the two sides not only failed to reach a compromise at these talks and contacts on various issues but had different, or sometimes even completely opposite, views. It would be naive to expect that these differences can be overcome within a short period of time. What is important is that the two sides expressed concern about the current situation in Soviet-Japanese relations and expressed their desire on various occasions to strengthen and further promote the bilateral relations. In this context, we can say that there is a sign that the overall relationship between the two countries will be improved. Then, what should be done to change this favorable sign into a steady trend?

It is said that the key to the correct solution of current problems lies in past experiences. Viewed in this context, it should be stressed that 1985 will be a memorable year in the history of the Soviet-Japanese relations. We will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 20 January. At that time, on what principles did the Soviet Union and Japan establish diplomatic relations? In the USSR-Japan basic treaty signed on 20 January 1925, it is clearly stated that the two sides would follow the road of strengthening good-neighborly relations, solidarity, and cooperation.

Even today, it is still undeniable that an important factor of guaranteeing peace and security in the Far East is the Soviet-Japanese relationship based on the principles of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation.

This fact is endorsed by the history of Soviet-Japanese relations over the past 60 years. Also, historical experiences teach us that the future of Soviet-Japanese relations lies not in confrontation but in cooperation with emphasis on close contacts between the two countries. For this purpose, it is necessary to persistently seek contacts between the two countries on various urgent international problems.

All the constructive proposals that the Soviet Union made to Japan in recent years were aimed at the attainment of this very purpose. First, we can point out the proposal for talks on concluding a treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation. Under the circumstances in which the two sides hold different positions on the peace treaty issue, the implementation of the Soviet proposal is, in fact, the only way to firmly consolidate the foundation for Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of a treaty.

Second, the Soviet side has proposed holding discussions between the two countries or with the participation of other countreis concerning ways to strengthen trust in the Far East.

Third, the Soviet Union has made a proposal to Japan to conclude a treaty under which the Soviet Union will pledge not to use nuclear weapons against Japan as long as Japan strictly adheres to its national policy of three non-nuclear principles. In addition, the Soviet Union proposed to conclude an agreement on the principles for cooperation in trade and economy and for working out long-term plans of 10 to 15 years in economic cooperation.

Through these measures, Soviet-Japanese relations, particularly in the fields that call for a clear view of the future, can be guaranteed to develop in a planned way. We firmly believe that if the two sides make positive efforts to implement these constructive proposals, it is possible to change this favorable sign of improvement in the overall Soviet-Japanese relations that emerged last year into a steady trend. On the basis of the results achieved in the past through common efforts of both countries, the Soviet Union has consistently held that Soviet-Japanese relations will once again take the road of lively development. In other words, the Soviet side maintains that the relationship between the Soviet Union and Japan should be developed into that of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. We hope that this principle of the Soviet Union will arouse a favorable response in Japan in this year of 1985.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS USSR-DPRK MEDICAL CONTACTS

PM021101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Ganshin dispatch: "DPRK: Republic's First"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- A USSR Health Ministry delegation was in the DPRK in the middle of December at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Medical Sciences Cancer Research Institute in accordance with the protocol on creative cooperation between the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-Union Cancer Research Center and the DPRK Academy of Medical Sciences Cancer Research Institute. Recently, (Kim Kun-won), director of the DPRK Cancer Institute, who is interested in the rehabilitation of cancer patients, especially patients who have undergone operations to remove tumors of the mammary gland, visited the Soviet Union.

At Korean comrades' request, Candidate of Medical Sciences Ye.N. Malygin carried out an operation demonstrating the reconstruction of the mammary gland, the first such operation performed in the republic. This operation provoked great interest among Korean colleagues and laid the foundation for further cooperation in this field of health care.

DRA WARNS OF 'RESOLUTE ACTIONS' AGAINST PAKISTAN

LD031507 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 3 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has protested to Pakistan in connection with new provocations staged by Pakistani border military units against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

As it is noted in the Foreign Ministry note, in the period from December 24 to 29 Pakistani troops had repeatedly opened fire on Afghan territory from heavy guns and mortars, as a result of which 11 Afghan servicemen and 8 peaceful civilians were wounded. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan protested to Pakistan in connection with this act of aggression and demanded an immediate end to the provocations. Otherwise, the statement stresses, the Afghan security forces will take resolute actions and the responsibility for the consequences of these provocations will rest entirely with the Pakistani side.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN ARMY OFFICIAL

PM031010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Major General Muhammad Yasin Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "In United Formation"]

[Text] Extensive preparations are under way everywhere in the DRA for the PDPA's 20th anniversary, which falls on 1 January 1985. The Afghan people are preparing to worthily celebrate this portentous date. Multifaceted organizational and political work in connection with the upcoming anniversary is also being done in the Afghan Army. Major General Muhammad Yasin Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, speaks about this at the request of Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's permanent correspondent in the DRA.

The Afghan people are celebrating the PDPA's 20th anniversary under conditions whereby, as a consequence of the extensive and coordinated interference of international imperialism and its allies in our motherland's affairs and the acts of terrorism by counterrevolutionaries, the military-political situation in a number of regions of the country remains complex, Maj Gen M Y. Saddiqi said.

The PDPA, the general continued, is now resolving two complex tasks: on one hand, building an Afghan society free from oppression and man's exploitation of man, which the party program proclaims as the general line, and the implementation of fundamental politic, economic and social transformations; on the other, the armed defense of this creative process in a war imposed on our country from without, in a war that is taking up considerable material and human resources which are so essential for resolving national economic tasks and enhancing the people's material well-being. Therefore, it is possible to say figuratively of the present stage in Afghanistan's history that it is symbolized by the hammer, plow, and rifle combined.

We are conducting organizational and political work in preparation for the party anniversary based on the decisions of the PDPA's national conference held in March 1982 and of subsequent PDPA Central Committee plenums and, finally, the program points expounded in the PDPA Central Committee theses, "On the 20th Anniversary of the PDPA."

We see it as one of the chief aims of this work to convey to every serviceman the role and significance of the PDPA as the consistent leader of the Afghan revolutionary movement firmly adhering to the positions of Marxism-Leninism. Precisely the PDPA expressed the historical will of our country's patriots and fighters for the people's happiness, and the creation of a new, progressive Afghanistan. It was only under its firm, consistent, and purposeful leadership that their struggle could be brought to full victory. This victory was the April 1978 Revolution, which marked a fundamental turning point in Afghanistan's history.

The course of the preparations for the party anniversary has shown that we are on the right road, turning to Soviet experience of organizational and political work at various stages in the history of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the Soviet Armed Forces: such as the civil war, the years of the first 5-year plans, and the Great Patriotic War. The study of Soviet experience connected with the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, which was marked last year, has given us a great deal.

The forms we have borrowed cannot be considered a copy. They have undergone appropriate interpretation, taking into account the nature of the internal political situation in our country, the national traits, customs, and traditions of the Afghan people, and their educational level. Thus, for example given the proportion of illiterate and semiliterate soldiers and sergeants, which still remains considerable, we given preference to oral forms of agitprop work (as the commissars of the young Red Army once did).

We seek to make the fullest possible use of the mass media and, above all, the military press represented by the newspaper SOLDIER'S TRUTH, central organ of the Ministry of National Defense, and by the journals THE ARMY and the AIR FORCE AND AIR DEFENSE. A cycle of radio and television programs on the party and present-day life of Army party organizations has been drawn up jointly with the state committee. Movie festivals devoted to the party are now being held among the troops, and their ideological linchpin is propaganda on the fraternity of the two parties, the CPSU and the PDPA, and propaganda on Afghan-Soviet friendship.

We regard as one of the fundamental directions in ideological work the exposure of imperialist, counterrevolutionary propaganda, which is trying to divert the Afghan people from the path they have chosen once and for all and to distort the essence of Afghan-Soviet relations.

Army party organizations are marching toward the PDPA's 20th anniversary in truly close order, to use military language. They have grown numerically, their complement has increased 10 percent in a year, and strengthened ideologically, and their network has expanded. Thus, during the year the number of primary party organizations and organizations functioning with the rights of primary party organizations has increased by almost one-third. The party stratum is growing among all categories of servicemen. Some 86 percent of companies and batteries have party organizations.

In accordance with a PDPA Central Committee Politburo resolution, all organizational and political work in the Armed Forces is aimed at turning the year of the PDPA's 20th anniversary into a year of decisive victories over counterrevolution, of the personnel's further cohesion around the party's Central Committee, the strengthening of the party's ranks, and the enhancement of the combat ability of units and formations. It was largely thanks to this work that the combat operations were conducted successfully in Panjsher and Andarab, in the Provinces of Lowgar, Paktia, Paktika, Herat, and Qandahar, and in other regions of the country.

The Afghan people understand, Maj Gen Muhammad Yasin Saddiqi said in conclusion, that the fundamental transformations occurring in our country and the reliable defense of the gains of the April Revolution, which initiated the building of a new life in Afghanistan -- all this was made possible thanks to our great friend and ally, the Soviet Union. The USSR bore the brunt of the struggle against the most aggressive force of the 20th century, German fascism, which sought to conquer even our region, and made the decisive contribution to routing it. Therefore, the 40th anniversary of the great victory is a festival of all progressive mankind. It is also our festival. The courage of the Soviet servicemen who routed fascism inspires us in the struggle against imperialist aggression and internal counterrevolution. The celebration of these two events, the 20th anniversary of the PDPA and the 40th anniversary of the great victory, which are close chronologically, will be one more step along the path of further strengthening Afghan-Soviet friendship and combat cooperation between Afghan and Soviet servicemen.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA VIEWS TRADE WITH DRA

PM031145 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51 (Signed to Press 11 Dec 84) p 21

[L. Teplinskiy article under the rubric "Economic Ties With Foreign Countries": "USSR-Afghanistan: Friendship in Action"]

[Text] The Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA is 6 years old. This treaty, signed in December 1978, underlies the development of all-around Soviet-Afghan good-neighborly relations, which have evolved into a profound and lasting friendship imbued with the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

The USSR-DRA friendship is deep-rooted. Its foundations were laid by the great Lenin in 1919, when diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan were established. Soviet-Afghan relations acquired a qualitatively new character following the April 1978 Revolution in Afghanistan, as a result of which power in the country was transferred to the hands of the working people.

The PDPA, which headed the April 1978 Revolution and plays a leading role in building the new life, has set itself the task of creating a society without exploitation and social or national inequality.

The mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DRA is constantly strengthening and expanding in accordance with the 1978 treaty.

The Soviet state started giving Afghanistan aid to overcome its economic backwardness at a time when it needed literally everything to rebuild its own economy, devastated by World War I and the civil war. There still exists an historical document drafted with V.I. Lenin's direct participation -- instructions to Soviet Russia's envoy plenipotentiary in Afghanistan, dated 3 June 1921. It contains the following words: "You must study Afghanistan's needs and requirements and clarify its government's wishes so that, in developing and fulfilling the Russian-Afghan treaty, we can render it as much assistance as possible with a view to furthering its development and prosperity."

Lenin's idea about helping the Afghan people overcome the economic and cultural backwardness, contained these words, is now materializing.

A total of more than 190 national economic projects have been, are being, and will be constructed with the USSR's assistance. The commissioning of these projects will make a substantial contribution to resolving the key social and economic tasks facing Afghanistan.

In 1981-1983 alone, 16 major enterprises were constructed and commissioned in the DRA with the USSR's assistance. Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects produce approximately 70 percent of the DRA state sector's factory and plant output.

The largest projects constructed with Soviet assistance include the 100,000-kw hydroelectric power station at Naghlu, the Mazar-e Sharif nitric fertilizer plant, the Sheberghan gas fields, and the Jalalabad irrigation system. These, and other projects, provide the firm foundations of Afghanistan's independent economy and create a firm basis for further advancement.

The duration of the Soviet-Afghan agreement on assistance in operating projects already constructed, cooperation in geological prospecting work, and sinking boreholes in gas fields and artesian wells in the country's southern and southwestern regions, which will make it possible to irrigate pastures on an area of 1.8 million hectares, was extended for a further 5 years in 1983.

The Soviet Union makes a significant contribution to the work of training Afghan national cadres. Practically all sectors of the national economy, industry, agriculture, health services, education, and culture employ Afghan engineers, technicians, lecturers, doctors, and highly skilled workers educated either in the Soviet Union or in Afghanistan, in education establishments built with the USSR's assistance and at joint construction projects.

Economic and technical cooperation with the USSR is of exceptionally great importance for Afghanistan today, when the imperialist reaction headed by the United States is waging an undeclared war against the DRA, and when many Western countries have imposed a boycott on the Republic, thus creating serious economic difficulties. The United States and its allies expect this to frustrate and hinder the implementation of socioeconomic transformations benefiting the Afghan working people and to subvert the people's system.

Mutually advantageous trade has been going on for a long time between the USSR and the DRA. Its significance increased particularly over the last few years, when a number of Western countries reduced their business ties with Afghanistan. The April 1981 Soviet-Afghan agreement on commodity turnover for 1981-1985 provides for a threefold increase of the volume of trade between the two countries compared with the level reached during the preceding 5-year period. Soviet-Afghan turnover has already more than tripled in 1978-1983. Afghanistan receives deliveries of all kinds of Soviet machines, petroleum products, television sets, household chemicals, sugar, vegetable fats, grain, footwear, and medicines. Afghanistan exports cotton, rugs, wool, raisins, pomegranates, oranges, and dried fruit. Gas has become one of Afghanistan's most important export commodities, now covering a considerable part of the Afghan debt on loans and credits granted by the Soviet side.

Since Afghanistan has no railroads, tarmac highways are described there as the "arteries of life." More than 1,500 of the 2,800 km of roads with tarmac or concrete surface have been built with the assistance of Soviet organizations, which have also helped build a unique bridge providing a reliable road and railroad link between the two banks of the Amudarya, the Soviet and the Afghan banks. The country's largest plant for repairs and maintenance of heavy duty motor vehicles was built quickly with assistance from Soviet specialists. It is equipped with modern servicing and metal processing equipment. Its capacity makes it possible to carry out up to 6,000 technical repairs and 10,000 regular maintenance services on motor vehicles each year.

Cultural and public ties between the USSR and the DRA are developing. Rooms of Soviet-Afghan friendship have been set up in many industrial enterprises, institutions, and schools in Afghanistan at the initiative of the Society for Afghan-Soviet Friendship.

The USSR and the DRA unconditionally implement article 7 of the 1978 treaty, under which they pledged to "apply all efforts to defend international peace and security of peoples and deepen the process of easing international tension." The DRA invariably supports the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Marking the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, Soviet people sincerely wish the friendly Afghan people great successes in implementing the plans for their socioeconomic development and in the cause of building the new life.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON COMBAT DUTY IN DRA

PM031514 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 December in its Second Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,800-word undated report by special correspondent Vladimir Vozovikov under the "Afghan Notebook" rubric and the headline "Conquering the Summits."

The first part of the report describes an exercise by an artillery battery under the command of Captain Aleksey Bushin. Vozovikov assets that "each of our soldiers, sergeants, and officers begins his service on Afghan soil with the thought that here, beyond the borders of the motherland, he is representing his country, people, and army" and that therefore "his friends and enemies must see the worth of a Soviet soldier: the present heir of those who saved mankind from fascism." The report continues:

"However, service in the Afghan mountains has tested the artillerymen with more than the harshness of nature. During a field exercise, Ensign Viktor Dembitskiy was operating with a detail separated from the battery. In a rocky gorge a dushman grenade thrower suddenly struck the artillery tractor and the fuel tank caught fire as a result of the explosion. The handful of artillerymen did not flinch during the mortal danger. Under the attackers' bullets, Sergeant Narsreddin Abdylayev and Private Nikolay Malyshenko were able to extinguish the flames rapidly and the detail resolutely repelled the bandits. Battery Sergeant Major Petr Dudin and radio telephonist Viktor Tanzhurov came under fire from the dushmans while delivering food to the field, but they also displayed courage and resourcefulness."

In the second part of the article, describing some officers' favorable comments on their unit's scouts, Vozovikov writes:

"They spoke of the courage of Lieutenant Vitaliy Shanayev, who was once surrounded by a group of dushmans during field exercises with a small group of scouts. The scouts withstood the bandits' siege for 5 hours under his command until help arrived."

TALYZIN, OTHERS SIGN CONDOLENCES FOR CHAN SI

LD031246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Jan 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Kovalenko, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Comrade Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea Embassy in Moscow in connection with the untimely demise of Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers. They honored the memory of the true son of the Cambodian people and eminent party and state figure of Cambodia with a minute's silence and signed the mourning book of condolences.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COOPERATION IN 1984 REVIEWED

OW021315 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Station observer's commentary: "Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] The current year, which is drawing to a close, has been highlighted by the continued development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations on the firm basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty. The effectiveness of our cooperation has clearly been manifested in our two countries' economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Our relations in this domain have lasted for nearly 3 decades.

In the first quarter of this year, Vietnam's enterprises built with Soviet assistance produced one-fourth of the total electricity and tea output, more than one-third of the cement and tin production, and nine-tenths of the coal production. These enterprises produced cutters, apatite, and superphosphate for all of Vietnam. In Vietnam, there are over 200 national economic projects worthy of being called lighthouses of Soviet-Vietnamese fraternity.

In the current year, the annals of our economic cooperation have been enriched with new chapters. Haiphong Harbor's traffic handling capacity has substantially increased. The Vung Tau oil and gas joint venture enterprise has turned out a substantial amount of oil for the first time. Turbine group No 2 of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant has operated and produced electricity as scheduled. In the 1st month of operation alone, the turbine group supplied 70 million kw of electricity to Hanoi's suburban districts, Haiphong Municipality, and the Hon Gai coal mining area. Vinh Phu Province's new road-building machine repair center has been put into operation. Thanks to its ultramodern equipment, the center has substantially shortened the time for repairs. The 500,000th car recently crossed the Thang Long Bridge. The bridge's upper level will soon be open to vehicular traffic.

During the visit to Vietnam by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, a ceremony was held in Ho Chi Minh City to start the construction of Vietnam's Lotus No 2 ground satellite communications station. With the station's commissioning, millions of southern Vietnamese will be able to view live television programs from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The international socialist emulation movement in joint projects in Vietnam has reached a new level. Collectives of Vietnamese builders and Soviet specialists have honored Vietnam's historic anniversaries in the past year with great achievements. For example, the dam at the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant was raised to the standard height of 50 meters half a month before schedule.

People participating in the new emulation movement are scoring greater achievements in honor of the 1985 historic anniversaries. Construction workers of the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plant pledged to complete building roads to the worksites in the shortest possible time and have done most of the dam construction work.

Participants in the conference of scientific organizations' representatives, held recently at the Hanoi Construction College, stressed that close cooperation with the Soviet Union is an extremely important condition for successfully achieving socialist construction and scientific and technological advances in Vietnam. Over 100 scientific organizations of both countries currently participate in implementing large-scale joint projects. Splendid success has been achieved in the second phase of joint studies in tropical meteorology. These studies have been conducted at the Soviet-Vietnamese ground scientific station and in specially equipped space laboratories installed aboard Il-18 aircraft. The results of these scientific studies will help predict the formation and course of typhoons.

In the current year, more than 20,000 engineers and scientists, and over 100,000 skilled workers previously trained in the Soviet Union have completed refresher courses at joint projects in Vietnam, where they worked to help boost Vietnam's national economy. In the Soviet Union, training of Vietnamese specialists has continued on an ever increasing scale. More than 30,000 Vietnamese male and female students (?are going) to welcome the new year at Soviet colleges and technical and vocational schools. Those who work in industrial enterprises are preparing themselves so that when they return home they will be able to contribute significantly to nation building and national defense.

The high-level Soviet-Vietnamese talks this summer and the recent Vietnam visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation paid great attention to the necessity to endeavor to perfect Soviet-Vietnamese relations. We have every reason to believe that the new year will be a time for furthering our cooperation in all fields, including in the very important fields of economy, science, and technology.

SRV OFFERS PRC TEMPORARY NEW YEAR TRUCE

LD041041 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi January 4 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has addressed a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the P.R.C., offering the Chinese side to refrain from all armed actions on the border between the two countries for the period from January 16 till February 26, 1985, so that to give the residents of the border regions of Vietnam and China a possibility to mark the New Year under the moon calendar in a tranquil atmosphere.

This initiative which the S.R.V. advances on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and China, the document says, is dictated by consistent respect for traditional Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, the desire to restore goodneighborly relations, it meets the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, it is aimed at lessening tensions on the border and promotes the creation of a favorable atmosphere for resolving problems of bilateral relations.

The Government of the S.R.V. has also decided to return to the Chinese side on the occasion of the New Year festival a number of citizens of the P.R.C. captured on Vietnam's territory.

MOSCOW INTERVIEWS ANC OFFICIAL ON 1984 GAINS

MB031037 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] 1984 is now over. What has this year brought to the international community and to South Africa? This question was posed to the secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr Alfred Nzo.

[Begin Nzo recording in English fading into Zulu translation] The democratic and peaceful forces of the world registered major successes. On the nuclear front, the threat of a nuclear war has been averted through the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, together with other democratic nations of the world. On the South African front, we can say that the liberation struggle has grown enormously. The OAU has shown determination to survive despite attempts by the enemies of Africa to destroy it. Southern African nations have been successful in thwarting attempts by the South African apartheid regime to destroy the revolution, to turn the liberation struggle into a non-event, and to keep the organization of southern African nations from promoting healthy economic cooperation. That is what has been achieved in 1984.

It is also obvious that the liberation struggle continues unabated. The Government of South Africa has met its match and has been made to feel the thrust of the struggle economically and politically. That is why the regime now leans heavily on repressive methods. The racist regime campaign to imply that there can be meaningful changes within the system of apartheid has run its natural course to failure. The racist regime today resorts often to oppressing and repressing the people. The use of force in bringing the oppressed masses to heel, and as a deterrent to joining the liberation struggle, has become a common phenomenon. The army is also being increasingly used. Another result of this repression is the increasing detention of many leaders of organizations operating under the banner of the United Democratic Front. Many have died from punitive measures inflicted by the apartheid regime in the township riots recently.

South Africa and her allies are still working to delay the independence of Namibia. Up until the end of 1984, South African soldiers still occupied part of southern Angola. South Africa has not yet stopped destabilizing neighboring black nations. [end recording]

Our correspondent also asked Alfred Nzo what, in his opinion, governments and nations could do to stop the buildup of nuclear arms and to avert a nuclear holocaust.

[Begin Nzo recording] On the nuclear front the United Nations is doing all it can and looking into Soviet proposals to stop this nuclear arms race. These proposals have been seconded by many members of the United Nations. The determination to continue deploying nuclear weapons is a great danger indeed, but we do hope that the resolutions made by the United Nations will be of great help in averting this nuclear craze and in promoting the need for nuclear disarmament in the world at large. The United Nations has adopted a resolution on South Africa urging all world nations to refrain from providing the racist South African Government with nuclear weapons, and this is very important to the peoples of Africa, especially those countries bordering South Africa. These countries are constantly being harassed by the apartheid regime. As is well known, the South African troops are still deployed in Angola, and South Africa continues to use its power and might in the region because of the support from some of the world's great nations.

For this reason it is imperative to make priority resolutions this new year that no one should supply the South African apartheid regime with weaponry. We hope that we will be successful doing this, during the new year. [end recording]

USSR WEEKLY HITS MOTIVES FOR U.S. AID TO ETHIOPIA

PM031021 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 51 (Signed to Press 13 Dec 84) p 7

[Boris Asoyan article: "Ethiopia: Together Against the Famine"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa-Moscow -- Ethiopia's northern provinces have been struck by a natural calamity -- an unprecedentedly severe drought. As a result, millions of people are faced with the growing threat of death from starvation. Under these circumstances, the Ethiopian Government is taking extraordinary measures to liquidate the consequences of the natural calamity. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries were first to hasten to help the Ethiopian people.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE quoted in its 19 November 1984 issue excerpts from a letter sent by a Catholic mission in Ethiopia. "We have been agonizing since November 1982 as to how to get the administration to turn around," the letter said. "Our request to USAID (editor's note: The Agency for International Development) for 838 metric tons of provisions for distribution in Welo Province did not receive a favorable response until May 1983."

The fact that the United States is using food as an instrument of foreign policy is not news. A few years ago Washington refused food to Mozambique, which has exposed a CIA conspiracy to overthrow its government. At the end of 1983 the White House imposed a veto on aid promised earlier to Zimbabwe, by way of punishment for its "rather independent" foreign policy.

At the end of October 1984 the White House announced its intention to send food to Ethiopia. A politically inexperienced person could have gained the impression that the United States had drastically changed its subersive line toward Ethiopia and really wanted to help its people overcome the economic difficulties as quickly as possible. However, this is just an initial impression. Having announced its decision, Washington immediately accused the Ethiopian leadership of "inability and unwillingness" to help the starving. Even thinly veiled calls to overthrow the government could be heard. In its 3 November editorial, THE WASHINGTON POST drew a direct parallel between the current situation in Ethiopia and the conditions that led to the fall of Emperor Haile Selassie's regime. "The Government of Ethiopia," the newspaper claimed, "is a government of national disaster."

Official U.S. representatives even claimed the right to organize themselves the distribution of U.S. food in Ethiopia, especially in regions where counterrevolutionary gangs are operating, clearly intending to exploit the people's tragedy for dirty political purposes.

Even though the promised American grain has not yet arrived in Ethiopia, the White House is making all-out efforts to give the impression that it is the United States and not the Ethiopian authorities that are helping the starving. U.S. Agency for International Development Director MacPherson even went as far as to say that supposedly "not a single country in the world helps Ethiopia and other African countries more than the United States." An excellent reply to this claim was provided by Ethiopia's leader Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee.

"It is totally useless to compare aid from the West with aid from the socialist countries," he said at a press conference dealing with the famine problems. "It is thanks to the economic aid given to Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries over the last decade that our country has managed to achieve greater progress than in the 40 years preceding the revolution."

Relying on its friends' support, Socialist Ethiopia has started to implement an ambitious program of resettling some 2 million people from the dry north to more fertile regions.

"This is the only way out for us," Abebe Engdasav, [member of the Ethiopian Red Cross Executive Committee], said. "The drought has created conditions making life in these places simply impossible. People have died and will continue to die there. No aid can save them. They will be able to feed themselves in the new locations. The government will help them initially with provisions, medicines, seeds, and work implements. At the same time, work will begin to restore the ecology in the stricken regions."

The transportation provided by the USSR, more than 300 trucks, 24 helicopters, and 12 AN-12 aircraft, plays an active part in the move. A large detachment of Soviet doctors is due to arrive soon in Ethiopia to work in refugee camps and in the regions where the migrants will be settled.

The drought in Ethiopia goes on. As before, famine threatens tens of thousands of peasants. However, hope has dawned -- real hope that such a tragedy will not recur.

RYABOV CALLS ON CUBAN NAVY CHIEF DURING VISIT

PM021457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Havana, 29 Dec -- Vice Admiral V.P. Ryabov, commander of a detachment of Soviet warships currently on an official friendly visit here, has called on J. Cuza Tellez, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy, and O. Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City provincial people's power assembly. During the conversations that took place the significance of the friendship of the peoples and the armies of the USSR and Cuba was emphasized. It was noted that the Soviet Armed Forces stand guard over peace in the world and the security of the entire socialist community. The commander of the detachment expressed cordial gratitude for the warm welcome accorded the Soviet seamen.

On the same day, Cuban officials visited the flagship. They cordially welcomed the Soviet seamen and wished them a successful stay on the island of freedom.

CUBAN CP CONGRESS SET FOR DECEMBER 1985

LD022036 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Havana January 2 TASS -- It has been announced here that the Third Congress of the Communist Party in Cuba will be held in December 1985. The central commission for the preparation for the congress has been set up. It consists of the members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party.

The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba will analyse the results of the implementation of political, social, economic and cultural tasks outlined in the decisions of the second congress. On this basis the delegates of the congress will determine the main tasks of the next five-year plan period and will outline the main trends of the development of Cuban society up to the year 2000.

The Central Committee of the party, the published resolution says, holds that there exist conditions for working out the programme of the Communist Party of Cuba which is to become the most important political and theoretical collective document of the party confirming the correctness of the socialist road chosen by the revolutionary people of Cuba. This document will reflect the attractiveness of the scientific ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the successes of the contemporary working class and people's revolutionary movement and the gains of world socialism.

POLITBURO ADOPTS DECISION ON GENEVA TALKS STAND

PM041046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its latest meeting discussed a number of questions about economic and sociocultural construction and also about our country's foreign policy.

The meeting examined questions concerning the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, which is to take place on 7-8 January 1985 in Geneva in connection with the accord reached in principle between the USSR and the United States to hold talks on nuclear and space armaments. The appropriate decision on the Soviet Union's position was adopted.

The Politburo discussed and on the whole approved a statewide program for the creation, development of the production, and efficient use of computer equipment and automated systems for the period up to the year 2000. The program provides for speeding up the pace of production of computer equipment facilities; raising its quality; learning to handle new electronic computers for scientific research; solving applied tasks in machine building, metallurgy, power engineering; prospecting for minerals; and intensifying a number of other sectors for the purpose of the national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree on this question, which specifies deadlines for developing sector and regional programs on the basis of the statewide [obshchegosudarstvennyy] program; determines the main directions for the unified technological policy for creating means of computer technology and for training and retraining engineers, technicians, and workers for the relevant specialization; and issues instructions for the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments. Party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic managers are given the task of intensifying their organizational work in the sphere of production and efficient use of computer technology and automated systems; broadening the socialist competition for quality fulfillment of the tasks envisaged by the statewide [obshchegosudarstvennyy] program; and organizing constant control over its implementation.

The Politburo discussed the question of further perfecting the higher training of managerial personnel and specialists in the agro-industrial complex. On this question the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree which points out that in our country systematic work is being done in this direction. A network of institutes, faculties, schools, and courses were created, in which every year about 250,000 managerial workers and specialists from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises, and also from the management bodies of agro-industrial complexes, are being trained and retrained. At the same time, the existing sector system for higher training does not yet fully satisfy the requirements of modern cadre policy.

The decision stresses that in this work main attention must be focused on deepening the study of the CPSU economic policy, on mastering the latest achievements of science, technology, and front-ranking experience, on the modern methods of production planning and management, and on improving the education process -- including training based at front-ranking enterprises.

It is acknowledged as necessary that measures be taken toward perfecting the network of education establishments engaged in the higher training of managerial cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex, in order to ensure that full educational coverage is given to all categories of workers in this sector. On the basis of transformations in the existing links in the retraining of cadres, all-union and republican higher schools for agro-industrial complex management are being established; measures are being mapped out for regularizing the training periods and material provision for those attending, and also for the remuneration of teaching staff in these educational establishments.

The Politburo approved the measures, worked out by the government, for the further improvement of the organization and the increase of the efficiency of the veterinary services in livestock farming. They aim to stengthen veterinary services, prevent animal illnesses, organize the production of preparations, equipment, and instruments necessary to meet the needs of veterinary services, and enhance the responsibility of leaders and specialists in farms for the preventive, sanitary, and treatment measures to be carried out. In order to increase the results of the struggle against the most dangerous animal illnesses, a number of measures are envisaged connected with the development of scientific research, the strengthening of the material base of scientific establishments, and the increase of the standard of propaganda of veterinary knowledge among the population.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the proposals of the USSR Council of Ministers for the further mastering of the Astrakhan gas condensate deposit and also for the completion of the construction and commissioning of buildings on the first stage of the Krasnoyarsk Heavy Excavator Works.

The results of the talks between Comrade Tikhonov and Evren, president of Turkey, and Ozal, prime minister, which were held in Ankara, were approved. Questions on the further development of Soviet-Turkish relations and certain international problems were reviewed at the talks. The important significance of the following, signed during the visit, was stessed: The long-term program to develop economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish republic; the trade agreement for the years 1986-1990; and the program for cultural and scientific exchange which is a good basis for the further deepening of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Turkey. The visit of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to Turkey was a new confirmation of the consistency of the course of our country for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and for improving the contemporary international situation.

Information from Comrade Gorbachev was heard and approved on the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Great Britain and on the conversations held with Prime Minister Thatcher, members of Parliament, other British state figures, and representatives of the public and business circles. Moreover, it was noted particularly that the propositions contained in the message of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Prime Minister Thatcher on the Soviet Union striving for serious political dialogue with Great Britain and wider mutual understanding and cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit meet the aims of strengthening peace and security in Europe and the whole world. The hope was expressed that the efforts of the Soviet Union in the direction of resolving such cardinal questions as averting the arms race in space, radically reducing and then destroying nuclear arsenals, and removing the threat of nuclear war, will find realistic understanding and the proper response from Great Britain.

At the Politburo session results were summed up on the activity of the central organs of the party in 1984, and taking this into account, primary, most important questions were mapped out on party, state, and economic construction, and also on foreign policy with which the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee will deal in 1985. Preparation for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress will occupy a chief place in that work.

CPSU RESOLUTION ON 1905 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM031433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the 80th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Revolution in Russia"]

[Text] In January 1985 it is 80 years since the beginning of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia -- the first people's revolution of the imperialist era. This revolution roused to political life the broadest masses of the workers, peasants, and other strata of the population, and marked the start of a new historical period -- a period of profound social disturbances and revolutionary battles. Despite its defeat, it shook the foundations of the autocratic landowning system and was, as V.I. Lenin put it, a "dress rehearsal" for Great October.

The first Russian revolution was prepared by the entire course of the country's economic and political development at the turn of the century. The objective requirements of socioeconomic development led to irreconcilable contradictions with the obsolete political superstructure. These contradictions were brought to extremes on the eve of the revolution by the defeat in the war against Japan. They were exacerbated by tsarist political, spiritual, and national oppression and the domination of foreign monopoly capital, which aroused increasingly active opposition among the working people. The working class, inspired and led by its combat vanguard the Bolshevik party, entered the arena of open political struggle. The peasant movement widened. The peasantry sought the elimination of the landowner system and other vestiges of serfdom in the countryside.

Russia was the focal point of imperialism's contradictions and its weakest link. The objective conditions and subjective prerequisites for revolution developed here. The center of the world revolutionary movement shifted to Russia.

The 1905-1907 revolution entered history as a bourgeois democratic revolution of the new type. For the first time in history, the working class was the revolution's guide, the leader of all the masses of working people. The revolution was bourgeois democratic in its socioeconomic content, but proletarian in the means and forms of struggle.

With the working class playing the leading role, the alliance of the working class with the peasantry and other nonproletarian strata of the working people was forged in the fire of the revolution. Revolutionary actions in the Army and Navy were stepped up. The growing national liberation movement merged with the general current of democratic forces. The workers and peasants of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic, the Transcaucasus, Central Asia, and other national regions rose up to combat tsarism together with their Russian brothers. The Russian working class, under the Bolsheviks' leadership, raised aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, forming a united front in the struggle of working people of all nationalities against social and national oppression. "The year 1905," V.I. Lenin stressed, "united workers of all nations in Russia."

The Bolshevik party, headed by V.I. Lenin, marched in the vanguard of the people's liberation struggle -- a new type of party which combined revolutionary theory and the working class movement in practice. The 1905-1907 revolution was the first revolution in world history in which a Marxist party acted as an independent political force with its own program and carefully elaborated strategy and tactics. Based firmly in the working people's masses and expressing their aspirations and desires, the party politically educated and tempered them in the course of class battles and rallied them around the proletariat.

During the years of the revolution, the creative genius of V.I. Lenin as the great theorist and leader of the proletariat was revealed. In the uncompromising struggle against revisionism and opportunism, he upheld and developed Marxism in relation to the new historical conditions. Lenin's ideas on the peculiarities of the bourgeois democratic revolution in the imperialist ara, its motive forces and the paths of its development into a socialist revolution, the hegemony of the proletariat and the strategy of class alliances, the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, the creation of a provisional revolutionary government, the ways of resolving the agrarian and nationalities questions, and the leading role of the proletarian party of the new type as the most important condition of victory for the revolution marked a new stage in the development of Marxist teaching. These ideas enabled the Bolshevik party to elaborate scientifically substantiated strategies and tactics and define immediate and long-term tasks in the working people's struggle.

The 1905-1907 revolution enriched the masses with great political experience and spurred them on to conscious historical creativity. New forms and means of the class struggle were opened up. For the first time, the working people used the mighty weapon of the mass political strike. The apex of the revolution, its culmination, was the December armed uprising in Moscow. As V.I. Lenin noted, the people "received their baptism of fire. They were tempered in the rising. They prepared the ranks of the fighters who were victorious in 1917."

The combat organs of the revolutionary power were the workers' soviets, and later the soviets of peasants' deputies and soviets of soldiers' deputies, which were set up by the people in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Rostov, Saratov, Baku, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, Sevastopol, Kostroma, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Smolensk, Revel, the Urals, and many other places. V.I. Lenin saw the soviets as the prototype of the future socialist statehood which was finally established by victorious October.

The 1905-1907 revolution in Russia, expressing the general requirements of historical development, had tremendous international significance. It aroused warm sympathy and support among the oppressed masses of Europe, America, and Asia. The international solidarity of the working class was strengthened. In many countries the tide of the revolutionary and national liberation movement rose, bringing nearer the start of the general crisis of the world capitalist system.

The experience of battles against the exploiters for freedom and democracy which was acquired during the first Russian revolution substantially enriched the theory and practice of the class struggle and helped the people to overthrow the hated tsarism in February 1917, and in October to destroy the bourgeoisie's domination. This experience retains to this day its unfading significance for peoples who come out for social and national liberation, socialism, and peace.

In the course of socialist building our country has traveled a glorious path of struggle and victories. Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people eliminated all forms of exploitation and put into practice Lenin's plan for building socialism.

Age-old backwardness was overcome in a short historical period, and the USSR was transformed into a mighty industrial and agrarian power. The socialist transformation of agriculture was implemented and the cultural revolution carried out. The indissoluble alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia was formed. The people's living conditions improved immeasurably. A new type of democracy was established in the USSR -- socialist democracy guaranteeing the citizens rights and freedoms such as do not and cannot exist in the conditions of a bourgeois state. All the Soviet republics achieved true prosperity. Equality, friendship, and fraternity among peoples became a reality.

The country moved far ahead within the framework of the first phase of communism, and has now entered a new, historically lengthy stage -- the stage of developed socialism. The planned, all-around improvement of developed socialism is the main content of the party and people's activity for the foreseeable future. In the process of improving developed socialism, the gradual progress toward communism takes place. In paving the way for socioeconomic progress, the CPSU is guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and by the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Key components of the multifaceted work to improve developed socialism are a radical increase in the efficiency of social production, and labor productivity, the upsurge of production forces to a qualitatively new level, and the intensification of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements, the restructuring of the economic management system and economic machinery, and the development of the masses' labor initiative and activeness.

The main task of steadily improving the people's material and spiritual standard of living is being resolved on the basis of firm economic foundations and the increasingly substantial results of Soviet people's labor. The party devotes particular attention to the all-around assertion and development of the principle of social justice, which is inherent in socialism. The formation of the new person and the ideological and moral elevation of the individual are the most important goals of our society and an essential condition of gradual progress toward communism.

In resolving the tasks of improving society's political system and developing the people's socialist self-government, the party attaches paramount improtance to involving the working people widely in the management of society's affairs, extending their democratic rights in combination with their duties, and involving labor collectives more actively in general state work.

During the stage of developed socialism, the role of the soviets of people's deputies is increasing still further. Born in the course of the first Russian revolution, they form the political basis of our state and ensure true people's power. The soviets concentrate and channel the creative energy of the broad masses themselves in order to resolve urgent socioeconomic and political tasks. Their activity meets the interests of all classes, social groups, nations, ethnic groups, and generations of Soviet society.

The CPSU is constantly concerned with extending the powers of the soviets at all levels, ensuring that the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and control is consistently implemented in their work, ensuring the strict delimitation of the functions of party and soviet organs, promoting the full utilization of the soviets' tremendous potential, and ensuring that the full extent of their power as enshrined in the USSR Constitution is consistently expressed in both the content and the style of their activity.

The CPSU and the Soviet state consistently pursue the Leninist foreign policy of peace. In conditions where, through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, which are trying to reverse the course of history and impose their own will on the peoples, the international situation has deteriorated, particularly great significance is attached to the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community -- that reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security. United by the Warsaw Pact, the fraternal socialist countries have all they need to resolutely rebuff the warmongers. Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries is undergoing all-around development and is constantly deepening.

In the struggle for peace and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, there is growing activeness on the part of the international communist and workers movement and anti-imperialist and antiwar forces on all continents.

The Soviet people look confidently toward the future. They warmly approved and undividedly support the policy of the Communist Party, which has convincingly demonsdemonstrated its mighty ideological, organizational, and constructive force and its ability to lead the masses in the struggle for the transformation of society on just, socialist principles and for the cause of communism. The monolithic unity of the party and people is the source of the Soviet system's invincibility and the further flourishing of our motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee resolves:

To widely mark the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution as a noteworthy, even in the history of the party, country, and world's communist, workers, and national liberation movement.

The central committees of union republic Communist Parties; party kraykoms, obkoms, okrugkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; primary party organizations; soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations; and Armed Forces political organs are instructed to launch active political and organizational work in connection with the jubilee. It is to be channeled into the cultivation of Soviet patriotism, the further strengthening of the unity of the party and people, the still closer rallying of the working people around the CPSU, the mobilization of the masses to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

In ideological and mass political work efforts are to be concentrated on the propagandization of the Soviet people's revolutionary traditions and heroic achievements in creating the new society, the CPSU's worldwide historical experience, and the growing role of the soviets of people's deputies as a mighty tool of socialist building. The multifaceted activity of the party and people in improving the developed socialist society and further developing socialist democracy is to be revealed vividly and convincingly.

A ceremonial session is to be held in Moscow to mark the 80th anniversary of the December armed uprising, and an all-union scientific and practical conference devoted to the 80th anniversary of the first soviets is to be held in Ivanovo.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union will greet in a fitting manner the glorious date in the history of the Leninist Party and the people -- the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution -- and will commemorate it with new labor achievements for the benefit of our great socialist motherland and in the name of the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace.

FOREIGN LEADERS EULOGIZE USTINOV IN MESSAGES

PM031331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Great Loss"]

[Text] Telegrams from statesmen of various countries continue to arrive for K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They express sincere condolences in connection with the demise of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

"We are sure that D.F. Ustinov's heroic life will ever be remembered as a symbol of Soviet Communists' loyalty to their motherland, of international solidarity, and of consistent struggle for peace throughout the world, for the sake of the triumph of freedom and socialism on our planet," says the telegram from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the PDRY.

"I learned with profound grief the news of the demise of USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, whose life was devoted to the service of his country and his people," writes Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

"We in Finland knew Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov as a representative of the Soviet state, who devoted his whole life to the good of the USSR Armed Forces and his country," stresses the telegram sent by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. "We highly value his activity for the benefit of friendly Finnish-Soviet relations."

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and general secretary of the Yemeni General People's Congress, said in his telegram that D.F. Ustinov "made an effective and positive contribution to the cause of elaborating the foundations for developing and strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces and raising the standard of their combat training in the interests of consolidating international peace and security."

D.F. Ustinov was a "sympathetic friend of our country and a fighter for the cause of peace on earth," Indian Vice President R. Venkataraman notes in a telegram.

Condolences were also sent from -- Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, and national leader of the Sandinist People's Militia; King Husayn of Jordan; Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of Iraq; and others.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN PHYSICIST KIKOIN OBITUARY

PM031154 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 December in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 500-word obituary of Academician Isaak Kikoin, a physicist who, together with Kurchatov, began developing the fields of atomic science and technology. He took an active part in the establishment of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute and worked there to the end of his life. He died on December 28, 1984.

PRAVDA lists the signatories as follows: "K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov; Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov; N.I. Ryzhkov, G.I. Marchuk; L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov; I.F. Dmitriyev, V.A. Medvedev, Ye.P. Velikhov; A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov; P.N. Fedoseyev, A.M. Prokhorov, A.G. Meshkov, A.M. Petrosyants, L.D. Ryebev; Yu.B. Khariton; V.A. Legasov, S.T. Belyayev, B.B. Kadomtsev, Yu.M. Kagan; A.I. Zemskov, and A.Yu. Garinskiy."

CHERNENKO ASKED TO ACCEPT KUYBYSHEV NOMINATION

LD031624 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- The attendees at a pre-election conference of representatives of the working people of the Kuybyshev Electoral District of the city of Moscow asked Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to agree to stand for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation in that district. Such pre-election district conferences began also elsewhere in the USSR today.

The nominated candidates for seats on the supreme bodies of state authority of the constituent republics, leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and best representatives of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, are being given unanimous backing at these meetings. The conferences are being held in an atmopshere marked by the labour enthusiasm and high political activity of the Soviet people and demonstrating their ideological and political unity.

TRAINING COURSES FOR PUBLISHING OFFICIALS END

PM030918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Courses for chairmen of union and autonomous republic state committees for publishing houses, printing plants, and the book trade; chiefs of kray and oblast administrations for publishing houses, printing plants, and the book trade; and directors of central publishing houses have ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Enhancing the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They studied topical questions of the theory and practice of improving developed socialist society, economic policy, ideological work, and the CPSU's international activities in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the provisions and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Special attention was devoted to a study of his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session devoted to the discussion of the country's draft state plan and budget for 1985 and his article in the journal KOMMUNIST entitled "In Line With the Demands of Developed Socialism."

The students were addressed by B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, A.A. Pronin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; B.N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; and USSR Ministers V.V. Listov, V.V. Fedorchuk, and M.I. Busygin.

K.M. Dolgov, chairman of the Board of the All-Union Copyright Agency; I.A. Andersen, secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; V.M. Kudinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; USSR Deputy Ministers G.I. Kurganov and V.M. Korotov; Acadmician Ye. M. Primakov; A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and professors of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences also addressed the students.

Students took part in the work of the all-union scientific and practical conference "Improving Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum;" exchanged work experience; met with political observers, central publishing house personnel, and leading writers and poets; and acquainted themselves with the work of leading printing industry enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM031036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held to examine topical questions connected with improving the people's prosperity:

Experience in organizing work to decorate and equip apartments in new apartment blocks on the basis of orders from Leningrad citizens;

The state of work of the auxiliary farms of enterprises, organizations, and institutions in the autonomous republics and oblasts of the Volga Region and measures to improve this work's efficiency.

The work of the RSFSR Ministry of Health in supplying medical cadres for the health institutions of the republic's Non-Chernozem Zone.

Some other questions were also examined. The Presidium took corresponding decisions on the questions discussed. The session was led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

KHARCHEV APPOINTED RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COUNCIL HEAD

LD040722 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0647 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 January (TASS) -- Konstantin Kharchev has been appointed chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kharchev, who is 50 years old, is an engineer by education and a candidate of economic science. He was engaged in leading work in the Maritime Kray (Soviet Far East) for many years and recently was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The Council for Religious Affairs is a special body under the Soviet Government whose task is to supervise the enforcement of the constitutional principle of freedom of conscience, and the correct implementation of laws relating to the activities of religious associations without any interference whatsoever in their internal life.

PROCURACY, MVD OFFICIALS DECORATED FOR EXCELLENCE

PM021215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the general heading "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] By a decree of 14 December 1984 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded USSR orders and medals to a group of workers of Moscow City Prosecutor's Office and internal affairs organs, for exemplary fulfillment of official duty and high professional skill displayed in detecting and investigating dangerous crimes.

Colonel A.P. Bugayev is awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner; Militia Major A.N. Yegorov is awarded the Order of the Red Star; and A.L. Sheyer, investigator for particularly important cases at the Moscow City Prosecutor's Office, is awarded the "Badge of Honor" Order B.M. Vankovich, deputy Presecutor of Moscow City and chief of the Investigation Administration, Militia Captain N.N. Dokin, and Militia Major V. Ya. Zvigul are awarded the medal "For Labor Valor."

The decree is published in the "Gazette of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

BRIEFS

2D EDITION OF WW II BOOK -- The Communist Party's many-sided activity for mobilizing all of our people's material and spiritual powers to rout the fascist aggressors is vividly reflected in the book "Leading the Defense of the Soviet Homeland -- A Study of CPSU Activity in the Years of the Great Patriotic War ("Vo Glave Zashchity Sovetskoy Rodiny -- Ocherk Deyatelnosti KPSS v Gody Velikoy Otechestvennoy Voyny"). Its second, supplemented edition, has been published by Politizdat. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]

JAN-NOV INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES REVIEWED

PM031114 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 p 3

[Review by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economics and Propaganda Section under the rubric "Summarizing the Results: November": "At the End of the Year"]

[Text] Less than 10 days remain before the year's end. A difficult path is behind us and we can now say that success, on the whole, has been achieved. The production volume has increased by 4.3 percent in comparison with January-November last year, which is more than planned, and the plan for the sale of output has been exceeded by 1.5 percent.

Most enterprises and associations have coped fully with their commitments to associated enterprises. The best work was done by those taking part in the economic experiment -- food industry workers in the Ukraine, local industry workers in Lithuania, and light industry workers in Belorussia. Enterprises in the heavy machine building and electrical equipment industries did not achieve the 100 percent target, but collectives in these sectors did produce tangible improvements in the fulfillment of economic contracts and orders. The lowest percentage figure for the fulfillment of the sales plan, when deliveries are taken into account, was achieved by the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing, and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. The highest proportion of enterprises failing to fulfill their contractual commitments occurred in the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

Toward the end of the year progress was made in accelerating the intensification of production. In particular, labor productivity was increase by 4 percent. Some 94 percent of the additional output was produced this way. However, a number of collectives have not fulfilled the plan targets and pledges for increasing labor productivity and have even allowed labor productivity to fall. This applies above all to oil workers. Their production level is now less than 1 year ago. At the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production the increase in production is less than envisaged by the plan, but at the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry production is at the approval target level. Whereas most sectors produced additional output by improving their performance, in the microbiological industry, the power industry, and the fruit and vegetable industry this indicator is below the average in industry.

Costs expressed per ruble of marketable output were below the plan target for the first 11 months.

The number of articles with progressive technical-economic characteristics has increased. Since the year began the state Seal of Quality has been awarded to 45,600 types of output: This is 12 percent more than for the first 11 months of last year. Approximately 41 percent of output subject to certification was in the highest category of quality. The greatest proportion was achieved by enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry. The figure for the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building was below the average in industry.

High results were achieved in the first 11 months by labor collectives of the following all-union and union republic ministries (the first column of figures shows production growth rate, the second shows labor productivity growth rate, and the third shows percentage fulfillment of output sales plan for January-November):

Ministry of Power Machine Building	108	108	102
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	108	108	102
Ministry of the Gas Industry	108	106	102
Ministry of the Medical Industry	107	107	101
Ministry of Instrument Making Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	106	108	102
Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	106	107	101
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	106	106	102

All industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry coped with the plan for the first 11 months. Petroleum workers extracted about 50 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate in November and 562 million metric tons since the beginning of the year. Despite such large figures they have still not fulfilled their targets and gave the country less fuel than during the same period last year. The best results were achieved by workers in the gas industry. In the first 11 months they extracted 534 billion cubic meters of gas or 10 percent more than the level for January-November last year.

Some 99 million tons of finished rolled ferrous metal products have been produced since the beginning of the year -- this is 2 percent more than last year's figure. Iron ore extraction, steel smelting, and steel pipe production have increased.

Chemical workers increased the production of mineral fertilizers by 4 percent but did not fully meet the plan target. Production of synthetic resins and plastics rose by 10 percent but even so the production program was 2 percent underfulfilled.

In machine building, the production of progressive types of output is increasing at a preferential rate. In particular, the production of industrial robots increased by 30 percent in comparison with January-November last year. Almost one-third of the value of metal-cutting machine tools being manufactured is accounted for now by those equipped with numeric program control where production has increased by 23 percent. The production of instruments, automation equipment, and computers was above the plan target.

Some positive changes have taken place in consumer goods production. Vehicle builders produced over 100,000 cars in November and 1.2 million since the beginning of the year. The plan for the production of refrigerators, television sets, and radio equipment has been overfulfilled, as has the production plan of cotton and woolen fabrics. Nearly 9 million metric tons of meat has been produced from state raw material resources: This is 6 percent more than in the first 11 months of last year. The production of sausage products increased by 4 percent in comparison with the same period last year and the production of butter, wholemilk products, and edible fish products increased by 3 percent.

An important stage in planning work is now drawing to a close in industry. Economic contracts are being concluded and socialist pledges are being formulated for the final year of the 5-year plan. Labor collectives are setting their sights on meeting their targets ahead of schedule, exceeding the planned level of labor productivity by introducing new equipment and progressive techniques, and working for at least 2 days a year on saved raw materials, fuel, and energy. These initiatives must be studied carefully. The main aim of this is to provide those taking part in competition with favorable conditions for effective labor. The efforts of engineering and technical personnel of plant services and specialists of sectoral staffs are geared toward this.

CSA NOTES METAL, TRANSPORT PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD302356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that workers in ferrous metallurgy have fulfilled the year's plan for production of steel pipes and iron, manganese, and chrome ore.

Sixty thousand tons of steel pipes, 1.7 million metric tons of iron ore, more than 200,000 metric tons of manganese ore, and some 50,000 metric tons of chrome will be produced above plan. The country's nonferrous metallurgy industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 1984 plan for extraction of nonferrous metal ores and for production of aluminium, nickel, and rare metals, strip metal, and items made from carbon materials.

In rail transport, fulfillment of the year's plan for overall volume of cargo carriage has been completed ahead of schedule. Targets for growth of productivity and reduction of unit costs have been overfulfilled. The whole growth in amounts carried has been achieved through raised productivity. Use of rolling stock has been improved and the average weight of cargo trains has risen.

In maritime transport, the year's plans for cargo carried on foreign and domestic routes and for loading and unloading work have been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

BRIEFS

OMSK JOINS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT -- Omsk is now joining the wide-scale economic experiment that commenced in the country 1 year ago. New appraisal marks have been introduced at six major enterprises and associations and also in branches of local industry boards of this Siberian industrial center. Now their activity will be judged not only by volume of marketed output but also by observance of delivery discipline. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]